

**In the United States Patent and Trademark Office**

**US Utility Patent Application for**

**Compact Multiplexing/Demultiplexing modules**

Inventors: YUQIAO LIU  
720 N. Fair Oaks Avenue, #96  
Sunnyvale, CA 94085  
Citizenship: People's Republic of China

WEI-SHIN TSAY  
21195 Chiquita Way  
Saratoga, CA 95070  
Citizenship: USA

Assignee: Alliance Fiber Optic Products, Inc.  
735 N. Pastoria Avenue  
Sunnyvale, CA 94085-2918  
USA

File No.: 2107-14

Express Mail Label # ET558199836US Date of Deposit: **November 26, 2001**  
I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States  
Postal Service using "Express Mail Post Office To Addressee" service under 37  
CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to "Assistant  
Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 2327, Arlington, VA 22202"

Signed: Joe Zheng  
Name

  
Signature

# **Compact Multiplexing/Demultiplexing modules**

YUQIAO LIU  
WEI-SHIN TSAY

## **CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION**

**[0001]** This application is related to US Application No.: 09/XXX,XXX, entitled " Method for Bonding Aligned Optical Parts and Apparatus thereof ", commonly assigned, filed 11/16/2001, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

## **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

### **Field of the Invention**

**[0002]** The invention is generally related to the area of optical communications. In particular, the invention is related to method and apparatus for a single optical module for multiplexing/demultiplexing optical signals by using wedges to bond various components to one or more common substrates.

### **The Background of Related Art**

**[0003]** The future communication networks demand ever increasing bandwidths and flexibility to different communication protocols. WDM (Wavelength Division Multiplexing) is one of the key technologies for such optical fiber communication networks. WDM employs multiple wavelengths in a single fiber to transmit in parallel different communication protocols and bit rates. Transmitting several channels in a single optical fiber at different wavelengths can multi-fold expand the transmission capacity of the existing optical transmission systems, and facilitating many functions in optical networking. An international standard wavelength grid has been suggested by ITU (International Telecommunication Union) for the center wavelengths of DWDM systems.

Different technologies have been developed to divide or combine channels or subgroups of channels in the ITU grid.

**[0004]** From a terminology's viewpoint, a device that multiplexes different wavelength channels or groups of channels into one fiber is a multiplexer, and a device that divides the multiplexed channels or groups of channels into individual or subgroups of channels is a demultiplexer. Specifically, when a multiplexer combines several channels of optical signals into a single signal, or in reverse a demultiplexer separates a single multichannel signal into several individual channel signals, such multiplexer/demultiplexer is referred to a multiplexing/demultiplexing module, or simply multiplexer or demultiplexer.

**[0005]** Known devices for multiplexing/ demultiplexing have employed, for example, diffraction gratings, arrayed waveguide gratings and various types of fixed or tunable filters. Gratings typically require complicated alignment systems and have been found to provide poor efficiency and poor stability under changing ambient conditions. Fixed wavelength filters, such as interference coatings, can be made substantially more stable, but transmit only a single wavelength or wavelength band.

**[0006]** US Pat. No. 5,583,683 to Scobey discloses an optical multiplexing device that spatially disperses collimated light from a fiber optic waveguide into individual wavelength bands, or multiplexes such individual wavelength bands to a common fiber optic waveguide or other destination. An optical block has an optical port for passing multiple wavelength collimated light to be demultiplexed. Multiple ports are arrayed in spaced relation to each other along a multiport surface of the optical block to receive respective the individual wavelength bands. With respective collimators that must be precisely coupled to the multiple

ports, the optical multiplexing device can be bulky, expensive and susceptible to varying ambient conditions (e.g. temperature and vibrations).

**[0007]** There has always been a need for an optical multiplexing device that is small in size, low in cost, and remains stable in varying working conditions.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0008]** The present invention pertains to improved designs of optical multiplexing/demultiplexing module used to demultiplex a composite optical signal into respective individual channels or wavelengths or to multiplex individual channels or wavelengths into a composite optical signal. According to one aspect of the present invention, the optical multiplexing/demultiplexing module comprises an array of collimators, an array of optical filters and an array of mirrors. The collimators are bonded to a common substrate after being aligned with a respective optical filter. Different from the prior art devices, the aligned positions of the collimators are secured or held up by preformed wedges. A bonding agent is then applied only to respective contacts between the collimators and the wedges. The wedges are further bonded to a common substrate to secure the collimators. In one embodiment, the optical filters as well as the mirrors that have been aligned with the collimators may be also bonded to the substrate. As a result, integrated multiplexing/demultiplexing modules can be configured small in size and easy to assemble or manufacture. Because all components are bonded or fixed to one or more common substrates, the resultant multiplexing/ demultiplexing modules can remain stable in varying working condition.

**[0010]** Other objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will become apparent upon examining the following detailed description of an embodiment thereof, taken in conjunction with the attached drawings.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0011]** These and other features, aspects, and advantages of the present invention will become better understood with regard to the following description, appended claims, and accompanying drawings where:

**[0012]** FIG. 1 shows a multiplexing/demultiplexing module according to one embodiment of the present invention;

**[0013]** FIG. 2 illustrates spectral characteristics of an optical filter used in the multiplexing/demultiplexing module shown in FIG. 1;

**[0014]** FIG. 3A shows a setting in which a collimator is being aligned with an optical component (e.g. an optical filter or a mirror);

**[0015]** FIG. 3B shows that a collimator is being positioned by wedges after the collimator has been aligned with an optical component or device (e.g. the optical filter);

**[0016]** FIG. 4A shows that the cross-section of the shape of a wedge used to support positions of the collimator is substantially close to a right triangle;

**[0017]** FIG. 4B and FIG. 4C show respectively that two other possible placements of the wedge that could flip over or up the already aligned collimators;

[0018] FIG. 5 shows another possible embodiment according to the present invention; and

[0019] FIG. 6 shows an exemplary setting in which two parallel collimators are being bonded to a substrate with 4 wedges.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0020] The present invention pertains to designs of Multiplexing/Demultiplexing modules for optical data communication. One of the features in the present invention is that the modules are presented in an integrated form that is easy to manufacture, low in cost and remains stable in varying working conditions. According to one aspect of the present invention, an array of collimators receiving respective demultiplexed channels or wavelength bands are secured and/or bonded to one or more common substrates using wedges. To facilitate the multiplexing or demultiplexing, optical filters and mirrors are also affixed in the substrate(s). As a result, an integrated multiplexing/demultiplexing module can be configured small in size and easy to assemble or manufacture. Because all components are bonded or fixed to one or more common substrates, the resultant multiplexing/ demultiplexing modules remains stable in varying working conditions.

[0021] The detailed description of the present invention is presented largely in terms of procedures, steps, logic blocks, processing, or other symbolic representations that directly or indirectly resemble the operations of optical devices or systems that can be used in optical networks. These process descriptions and representations are typically used by those skilled in the art to

most effectively convey the substance of their work to others skilled in the art. Reference herein to "one embodiment" or "an embodiment" means that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment can be included in at least one embodiment of the invention. The appearances of the phrase "in one embodiment" in various places in the specification are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiment, nor are separate or alternative embodiments mutually exclusive of other embodiments.

[0022] Referring now to the drawings, in which like numerals refer to like parts throughout the several views. FIG. 1 shows a multiplexing/demultiplexing module **100** according to one embodiment of the present invention. The multiplexing/demultiplexing module **100** comprises substrate **102**, an array of collimators **104**, an array of filters **106** and an array of mirrors **108**. In one embodiment, the substrate **102** is stainless steel. The array of collimators **104** includes a number of individual collimators and the number is related to the number of individual wavelengths the multiplexing/demultiplexing module **100** is designed to multiplex or demultiplex. For example, an incoming multiplexed WDM signal coupled to a port **110** of Collimator 1 is a multiplexed four-channel WDM signal (i.e. four different wavelengths  $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4$  in one WDM signal).

[0023] To facilitate the description of the present invention and without the loss of generality, it is assumed that the incoming multiplexed WDM signal to the port **110** includes 4 channels (e.g. channel 1, 2, 3 and 4) or wavelengths (e.g.  $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4$ ) successively and closely located over a spectrum band. Accordingly, as shown in the figure, the array of filters **106** includes four filters, each of the filters has a spectral response that passes only one channel and rejects or reflects others as shown in FIG. 2. It should be noted that there are means for optically achieving such spectral response, namely to selectively pass only one

wavelength  $\lambda_x$  among received multiple wavelengths  $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \dots \lambda_x \dots \lambda_N$ . The individual filters **106** illustrated in FIG. 1 shall not be interpreted as a limitation to the present invention. Multiple filters may be used to achieve the required spectral response. An example of products that can achieve the required spectral response are bandpass filters from OCLI with a link of [http://www.ocli.com/products/infrared\\_filters.html](http://www.ocli.com/products/infrared_filters.html)

[0024] The array of mirrors **108** includes four individual high reflection mirrors, each corresponding to one of the filters **106**. In operation, the incoming multiplexed WDM signal (e.g.  $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4$ ) coupled to a port **110** of Collimator 1 is first reflected to Filter 1 by Mirror 1, Filter 1 has the spectral response to transmit  $\lambda_1$  and hence  $\lambda_1$  is coupled out of the module **100** via Collimator 2. At the same time, the rest of the signal that is reflected by Filter 1, now includes  $\lambda_2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4$  and is reflected by Mirror 2 to Filter 2 that has the spectral response of transmitting  $\lambda_2$  that is coupled out of module **100** via Collimator 3. Now the reflected signal from Filter 2 has  $\lambda_3 \lambda_4$  that are reflected to Filter 3 by Mirror 3. Filter 3 has the spectral response of transmitting  $\lambda_3$ , so  $\lambda_3$  is coupled out of module **100** via Collimator 4. The signal reflected by Filter 3 now has only  $\lambda_4$  that is directed to Filter 4 with the spectral response of transmitting  $\lambda_4$ . Subsequently,  $\lambda_4$  is coupled out of module **100** via Collimator 5.

[0025] Referring now to FIG. 3A, there is shown a setting **300** in which a collimator **302** is being aligned with a filter **304**. The collimator **302** may correspond to one of the collimators in the array of collimators **102** of FIG. 1 and the filter **304** may correspond to one of the filters in the array of filters **104** of FIG. 1. As understood from FIG. 1, the alignment of the collimator **302** with the filter **304** needs to be performed precisely to avoid optical signal loss/distortion. In one exemplary alignment procedure, the collimator **302** is elevated a small distance

**308** (i.e. gaps) from the substrate **306** so that adjustment of the collimator **302** can be performed with respect to the filter **304**. Once the alignment of the two optical parts is done, the prior art method is to apply a kind of bonding agent, such as epoxy or solder, to fill in the gaps between the aligned optical parts and/or between the aligned optical part and the substrate.

**[0026]** In reality, however, it has been noticed that the filling material, either the bonding agent or the solder, can shrink when it is dried out or cool down, resulting in an undesirable alternation or disturbance to the positions of the originally aligned optical parts.

**[0027]** According to one aspect of the present invention, the gaps illustrated in FIG. 3A is not to be filled with any agent, instead, two or more preformed wedges are used to hold up the originally aligned collimator **302** when a bonding agent is applied. To bond collimator **302** to the wedges, a small amount of a bonding agent (e.g. epoxy) is used but only applied to respective contacts between the optical parts and the wedges. At the same time, the wedges are bonded to the substrate **306**. Because the amount of the bonding agent is small and the wedges primarily position the optical parts, the alignment of the optical parts is preserved. In fact, the use of the wedges can sustain the alignment under very high environmental stresses (e.g. varying temperatures and vibrations).

**[0028]** FIG. 3B shows that a collimator **320** is being positioned by wedges **322** after the collimator **320** has been aligned with an optical component or device **324** (e.g. the optical filter). The gaps between the collimator **320** and the substrate **326** are created for aligning the collimator **320** with the device **324**. As

shown in the figure, the wedges **322** are used to fill in the gaps and at the same time to hold up the positions of the collimator **320** to maintain the alignment.

**[0029]** According to one embodiment of the present invention, the cross-section of the shape of the wedges used to support the position of the collimator is substantially close to a right triangle as illustrated in FIG. 4A. The triangle **400** has the hypotenuse **402** facing a substrate **404**. In operation, once the alignment is done, the positions of the collimator **408** shall be preserved. The wedges (the cross-section thereof shown as **402**) are respectively slid in from two different directions to hold up the positions of the collimator **408** when a bonding agent is applied. To avoid possible flipping over or up the already aligned collimator **408** as shown respectively in **Figure 4B** and **4C**, the wedge is slid in with the sliding face (formed by the hypotenuse of the right triangle) towards the substrate **404**. According to one embodiment, a small amount of a bonding agent is applied to only the respective contacts between the contacting surfaces of the optical parts and the wedges. The wedges are also fastened to the substrate by a bonding means (e.g. adhesive or solder).

**[0030]** Given the description herein, those skilled in the art can configure different types of multiplexing/demultiplexing modules without departing the scopes of the present invention. FIG. 5 illustrates an alternative embodiment **500** of an multiplexing/demultiplexing module that essentially replace the array of mirrors with a second array of filters. As a result, another array of collimators can be placed to receive additional set of respective wavelengths. For example, a multiplex optical signal including eight different wavelengths (e.g.  $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4 \lambda_5 \lambda_6 \lambda_7 \lambda_8$ ) come to Collimator 1. The optical signal is coupled to the filter **502** that transmits  $\lambda_1$  and the rest is reflected to the filter **504** that transmits  $\lambda_1$  and reflects the rest. The rest of the signal continues to travel through the rest of the filters

and every time the signal hits a filter, a wavelength is filtered out. As it can be understood, the collimators in the module **500** are also positioned by respective wedges and the wedges are fastened to a common substrate.

**[0010]** Referring now to FIG. 6, there is shown a setting in which two parallel collimators **602** and **604** are being bonded to a substrate **600** with 4 wedges **608**, **610**, **612** and **614**. The two collimators **602** and **604** may have been aligned with respect to each other or with other optical parts (respective corresponding filters or mirrors). In operation, the wedges **608** and **610** may be slid in first and fixed with the bonding agent, which resulting in secured positions of the optical part **602**. To secure the positions of the optical part **604**, the wedges **612** and **614** are slid in and fixed with the bonding agent. As such, both of the two collimators **602** and **604** are now secured without being disturbed. A bonding agent is applied only to the contacts between the optical parts and the wedges. As illustrated, wedges **608**, **610**, and **614** are bonded to the substrate **600**.

One of the features in the present invention is the feasibility that appropriate adjustments can easily made to the components on the substrate. According to one embodiment, the mirrors are set directly on the substrate, simply to touch or adjust the mirror can change the angle of the mirror and hence the incidence angle of a light beam to the filter. This simple process can be used to tune the center wavelength of each (WDM) filter to desired position such as per ITU grid. Properly to align each reflective mirror can control the beam within a given boundary and reposition it to the desired angle and place. Because the mirror is in direct contact with the substrate, the adhesive shrinkage problem can be avoided.

[0031] While the present invention has been described with reference to specific embodiments, the description is illustrative of the invention and is not to be construed as limiting the invention. Various modifications to the present invention can be made to the preferred embodiments by those skilled in the art without departing from the true spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claim. For example, the mirror array in FIG. 1 may be replaced by a single mirror bar in situations where no accurate control of the filter center wavelengths are needed, optionally, a ridge or other structures can be made on the substrate to give a rough original positioning of the mirrors, filters, and collimators. Accordingly, the scope of the present invention is defined by the appended claims rather than the forgoing description of embodiments.

PRINTED IN U.S.A. 0000000000